Table 7: **Gag/Pol**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Gag/Pol( )	Gag/Pol( )		Vaccine	Macaca nemestrina( )	[Kent (2000)]
Vaccine: *Vector/type:* fowlpoxvirus *Strain:* ARV-2,SF2 *HIV component:* Gag, Pol *Stimulatory Agents:* IFN-γ					
• Vaccination with FPV Gag/Pol-IFN-γ increased HIV-1 specific CTL and T-cell proliferative responses to Gag/Pol antigens, respectively, in infected Macaca nemestrina					
• HIV-1 viral loads remained low and unchanged following vaccinations					
Gag/Pol( )	RT( )		Vaccine	murine( )	[Kim (1997c)]
Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *HIV component:* Gag, Pol, Vif, Env *Stimulatory Agents:* B7, IL-12					
• A Gag/Pol or Env DNA vaccine, when delivered in conjunction with the plasmid encoding the co-stimulatory molecules CD86, gave a dramatic increase in both the cytotoxic and proliferative responses in mice					
• When CD86 was present, CTL response could be detected even without *in vitro* stimulation					
Gag/Pol( )	RT( )		HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Gamberg (1999)]
• 13/13 subjects with advanced HIV infections showed CD8 T-cell proliferation and differentiation of CTL *in vitro*, and six individuals showed HIV-specific responses to Gag, Pol, Env or Nef antigens					
• Data suggests that the functional and genetic integrity of the CD8 T-cell repertoire (TCR Vβ gene intrafamily genetic diversity) remains intact through advanced HIV infection, although HIV-specific CTL activity decreases					